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ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1953.

No. 2 (North Craven) Division

Comprising :

Bowland Rural District.

Sedbergh Rural District.

Settle Rural District.

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D.P.H.

Divisional Medical Officer.

And the Senior Sanitary Inspectors, Bowland, Sedbergh,
and Settle Rural Districts.

SKIPTON :

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1954.

To the Chairman and Members, Bowland Rural District Council.

To the Chairman and Members, Sedbergh Rural District Council.

To the Chairman and Members, Settle Rural District Council.

To the County Medical Officer.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of No. 2 (North Craven) Division for the year 1953.

“It is better to light one small candle than to curse the darkness”.

Chinese Proverb.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

There has been no significant change in the character of the Division, which was and is a wholly rural Division, the only one in the West Riding. Its chief industry is farming, and its chief crop is grass. On that grass sheep are pastured and cattle are fed, some for milk and some for beef. There is a certain amount of mixed farming, and some cereal crops are taken, but the soil and the climate, which determine what can best be grown, make grass the most profitable crop. For graziers, if not for holiday makers, it was a good year. Last winter began early and was prolonged but not unusually severe. Spring started very well, afterwards became colder and wetter. Lambing weather, therefore was worse for the hill farmers than it was for the valley farmers; but there was no exceptionally severe weather at lambing time and losses were not great. Summer began well too, but soon turned wet, and continued wet right on until autumn. The grass crop was exceptionally heavy; some farmers complained that their barns were not big enough to store the hay they had made, and in spite of the generally wet weather there were enough fine spells to let them take the hay crop in reasonably good condition. In the pastures grass was still growing in December, and most beasts faced the winter in good condition.

The farming community is only too well aware of the fact that its present prosperity depends on continued support from the Treasury and on the policy of Government towards their industry. Any changes in policy are watched with a suspicious eye, and political statements, or sometimes the absence of any statements, are carefully weighed whenever they bear on agriculture,

or on the market for agricultural produce or on questions of foreign food. There is a genuine fear that the demand of the masses for cheap food, which generally means imported food, may become so insistent that Government will withdraw its support from the home industry. It has happened before, once within the memory of many men, twice within the memory of older folks.

Many farms in this Division are family farms. The whole family works, and works very hard ; from about the age of eleven even the children have their regular tasks. Those farmers who are compelled to hire labour do not find it easy to get. Wages, though higher than they were, compare unfavourably with the wages earned by similarly skilled workers in factory industries ; the work is harder ; living and working conditions are often poor, and there are few amenities or social services. Two amenities are particularly wished for, a piped water supply (with which is linked the sanitary disposal of sewage — no water, no water closet) and electricity. To the housewife it is doubtful which of the two seems the more important. One social service is particularly needed, and is being increasingly asked for, an extension of diagnostic facilities. For some investigations admission to hospital is needed, but many investigations could be brought to the market town or to the village, if not to the door. At present patients who need consultant advice travel up to forty miles to a hospital, wait there to be seen, and then come forty miles home. The arrangements may be convenient to the consultant, but it is so troublesome for the patient that desirable and even necessary consultations are postponed and postponed, sometimes until it is too late. In rural areas, mobile diagnostic clinics, on similar lines to the mobile health clinics or the mobile mass radiography units, would be of very great service. There seems to be no likelihood that they will be made available in the immediately foreseeable future.

VITAL STATISTICS

The absolute figures for births and deaths, and for deaths classified under their causes, are shown in Appendix VI. The decline in importance of the notifiable infectious diseases and of tuberculosis is again plain to see ; equally plain, unfortunately, is the continued importance of accidents. It is worth emphasising again and again that accidents do not just happen : they are preventable.

The importance of coronary disease, and of other heart diseases, is manifest. Some of these deaths are of old men and women, but too many coronary deaths are tragedies of middle life. Many of them could be postponed or prevented by moder-

ation in diet especially as regards fatty foods. It is dangerous to be overweight above forty, especially for those who lead a sedentary life.

Cancer is another important disease of middle and later life. Its causes are not all revealed, but the significant association between cancer of the lung and cigarette smoking shows one clear, if not always acceptable, line of prevention. Many people would rather die young than curtail their pleasures.

SANITARY CONDITIONS

Once again, changes have been small, but small improvements over many years are not to be despised. In 1388 the Statute of Sewers prohibited the pollution of water supplies by dung and filth, and since then the nation has gone a long way towards separating its water supplies from its sewage disposal ; though there are still some steps to be taken before the Statute is universally observed. Because health has improved so much since the 19th century it is sometimes thought that the old precautions can be relaxed, and that we can advance, starry-eyed and neglectful, to new hygienic victories. There could be no greater fallacy. There are, it is true, new problems to be faced and conquered ; but we should give up what we have already gained at our peril.

Only in one branch of sanitation has there been a decline rather than an improvement ; unfit houses. These cost money, sometimes a lot of money, to repair ; and with rents fixed at the pre-war figure landlords are unwilling and sometimes unable to spend that money, even though their own property is suffering from the want of it. From small dilapidations to major defects is a short journey. The effects of the new Housing Policy announced in November will be carefully but hopefully watched.

The Senior Sanitary Inspectors' reports follow at page 16 I have been grateful throughout the year for their help and co-operation. It would be well if their work earned more appreciation from the general public ; but in the words of Dr. Paul of Smethwick, "*Very few people are grateful for what does not happen, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to raise enthusiasm for measures of precaution against any disease the danger of which is not obvious and apparent at the moment*". In comparing the figures printed in the Statistical Abstract at the end of their Reports it should be remembered that staffing and the allocation of duties to staffs differs in each district.

WATER SUPPLIES

Regular inspections are made of all water supplies, and samples are regularly taken for bacteriological analysis. On this, as in many other matters, the help of the Public Health Laboratory has been invaluable. I regard this routine of inspection and sampling as probably the most important single duty of any health officer ; it is certainly the one I should be the last to abandon.

Bowland : A public local inquiry into the long projected Regional Water Supply Scheme has been held, and at the close of the year it was announced that the Scheme had been approved. Its eventual completion will be a notable sanitary advance and will remove the threat of typhoid fever from several parishes.

Sedbergh : At Sedbergh, repairs to the supply, particularly to the reservoirs are needed. The provision of a supply to the hamlet of Slack and to adjoining farms is being considered, and a scheme is in an advanced state of preparation.

Settle : Agreement has at last been reached on the Thornton-Westhouse-Masongill Scheme, and it is hoped that work will soon be begun. A public local enquiry has been held in connection with a proposed scheme for Malhamdale; the result of the inquiry, which was only held in November, had not been declared by the end of the year. This scheme is essential to safeguard the health not only of the dalesfolks but of the many summer visitors who enjoy the natural beauty of Malhamdale. The scheme has been in hand for a long time, but legal difficulties, which seem to be endemic in Settle District, have delayed its promotion till now.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Bowland : In spite of heavy spates the river protection works at Grindleton sewage works are still holding firm. Slaidburn and Newton in Bowland still need sewerage. Hopeful moves have been made at West Bradford and at Waddington where the old sewage disposal field is sewage-sick.

Sedbergh : The contract for a small sewage disposal plant at Dent has been let, and it is hoped that next year will see the work completed. Improvements at the Sedbergh works are planned, and a scheme is in hand to divert storm water from the sewers. This will not only relieve the sewage works, but prevent the recurrent and offensive flooding of certain streets whenever rainfall is heavy.

Settle : The sewage works at Horton in Ribblesdale are now all but completed, and necessary minor improvements have been made at Burton in Lonsdale. A scheme to improve the present conditions in Malhamdale is under consideration. This is urgent, particularly at Kirkby Malham.

HOUSING

It is hoped that the new Government Policy, announced in November 1953, will be carried into effect in 1954 and in subsequent years. There are sadly too many houses and cottages in rural areas that may have been "good enough for grandfather", (who lost three of his twelve children in infancy, and looked on typhoid fever as an annual village event, like the horsefair, or the Sunday School Anniversary) but that fall far below modern standards of sanitation and of amenity. Some of these old houses should be preserved as historical or architectural treasures, some could be restored and brought up to reasonable standards, and some are so thoroughly bad that they need pulling down. In considering what should be done with unfit houses it is desirable to plan on a large scale, considering not only each individual house, but its neighbours, and the village as a whole. Any new building on an old site needs particularly careful designing, so that harmony and beauty of form can be preserved. Colour does not matter so much — the weather will see to that — provided the design is good.

Bowland : There has been steady progress during the year, and once again a fine job of reconditioning has been done by a private owner. There is more scope for this kind of work than some owners are willing to recognise. It does cost money, but it is money well spent.

Sedbergh : There has been encouraging progress during the year, and plans on a large scale are being prepared. The clearing of the Maryfell site with a view to permanent building there is well forward, and progress has been made at Pinfold too. When the last of these prefabricated houses has gone it will be possible to tackle the question of old unfit houses in a workmanlike way. The plans now being made should allow for this.

Settle : Steady progress has been made, and thought can now be spared for the problem presented by the large number of unfit houses which former generations have bequeathed to this district. A Housing Society for reconditioning old property exists and has done some work, but it is handicapped by shortage of money; besides a public duty cannot be left indefinitely to a private body, no matter how worthy its aims or how notable its successes may be.

HYGIENE OF FOOD

Milk : Close co-operation with the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and with the Milk Production Officer has been kept throughout the year. One milk was found to be infected with tuberculosis, but as the whole of this supply was already being pasteurised no further steps to safeguard human health were necessary. Appropriate veterinary action was taken to secure the health of the affected herd.

One human case of undulant fever was traced to a cow whose milk was infected with the germ of contagious abortion.

Meat : The results of meat inspections are shown on pages 18 and 24.

Food Handling : There have been small improvements in the standard of food handling, and regular inspections of food premises are made, each visit being an opportunity for persuasion, education and encouragement. There is still need for all three. This year no outbreak of food poisoning traceable to a source in this Division has been reported, but persons resident in this Division have been involved in outbreaks originating in Lancaster, Preston and Skipton respectively. The foods responsible for the outbreaks were cold roast pork and boiled ham (Lancaster), and meat pies (Preston). The food responsible for the Skipton outbreak could not be determined for certain.

It cannot be sufficiently stressed that clean premises and wrapped food, desirable though such things are, are not enough in themselves to prevent an outbreak of food borne illness. Unless all food handlers can be taught the importance of regularly washing their hands, and of invariably washing them after every visit to the toilet, cellophane wrappers and chromium plating will be of no avail.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

As against 163 cases last year 612 cases were notified in 1953 :- Measles 463 cases, Whooping Cough 48 cases, Pneumonia 40 cases, Scarlet Fever 51 cases.

Measles appeared in January and February and spread sporadically. It became epidemic in early summer in and near Grindleton and in the Hodder Valley, and was prevalent about the same time in Bentham, whence it spread to Ingleton and Chapel-le-dale, and later to the Settle Area. Sedbergh District had its most extensive outbreak for many years, the highest incidence being in the month of July. The outbreak began in Sedbergh, and spread outwards from that centre to Dent and to

other outlying parishes. The infant and junior schools were the main reservoirs of infection. The disease was generally mild.

Whooping Cough as usual was endemic rather than epidemic, though there was a small outbreak in the Hodder Valley in September.

The Scarlet Fever outbreak in Bentham in December 1952 lasted until January, 1953. There were few cases apart from that one incident.

One mild case of poliomyelitis occurred in Cowgill — there was no lasting paralysis. The infection was probably introduced from the North Riding by a visit from a direct contact of another case. It did not spread.

Notification has been slightly better than in former years, but could sometimes be prompter. It is not helpful to be told in September of cases that occurred in May. Some doctors still fail to notify all their cases.

Tuberculosis : During the year 18 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, of whom 11 were probably infected locally and 7 outside the Division. 10 cases of non pulmonary tuberculosis were also notified, all but 2 infected locally, probably from raw milk. A mass radiography survey was carried out in Sedbergh School in March. One pupil was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and was sent home for treatment. Notification was made in his home district.

A rural Division like this where human contacts are fewer and closer than in towns is particularly well suited for the study of the spread of tuberculosis. Contact tracing and mass radiography help to reveal some of the hidden sources of infection, but there is still undetected tuberculosis amongst the population. I am coming to think that a large part of this is amongst older people, grandfathers and grandmothers. Old people seldom come to Mass Radiography sessions, and often refuse to co-operate in contact tracing surveys. One old man, who refuses to be examined, has probably infected at least two grand-children. In older people tuberculosis presents as a chronic bronchitis, not in the forms seen in childhood or in young adult life, and chronic bronchitis is little remarked on in old folks. To help to detect some of these hidden infectors routine tuberculin jelly testing has been started in school entrants. A child just come to school, if it is already infected with tuberculosis, has almost certainly been infected either from milk or from a home contact. By following up all positive reactors it is hoped that more sources of infection will be found than could be found by existing routine methods alone. Besides, the knowledge that a child has met tuberculous infection can be of value to its family doctor, to whom all such information is promptly passed. It should be remembered that it is infection

that the jelly test reveals, not necessary illness. Most of us have at one time or another been infected with tuberculosis, and have overcome it without too much trouble ; only the unfortunate few succumb to the disease.

B.C.G. vaccination of selected children is carried out by the Chest Physician on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary is open at 54, Keighley Road, Skipton, on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. A clinic is also held at Dr. D. B. Hyslop's surgery in Settle on the first Wednesday of each month. Tuberculosis visiting is carried out by the Health Visitors. The Chest Physician, Dr. W. D. Hamilton, sympathises with the preventive side of Tuberculosis work and confers every month with the Divisional Medical Officer.

Venereal Disease: There is little Venereal Disease in this Division. During the year no new case has come under treatment. A social worker in Venereal Disease is shared with three neighbouring Divisions. Her duties here are very light.

There are Venereal Disease Clinics at the Victoria Hospital Keighley, and the Victoria Hospital, Burnley, open as follows :-

Keighley : Men — Thursday 5 — 7-30 p.m.

Women and Children — Thursday. 5 — 7-30 p.m.

Burnley : Men — Mondays and Thursdays 5-30 — 6-30 p.m.

Women and Children — Mondays 10-0 — 11-0 a.m.

Fridays 11 — 12-0 a.m. and
5-30 — 6-30 p.m.

The following general practitioners undertake the treatment of Venereal Disease :

Dr. D. B. Hyslop, Linton Court, Settle. Settle 2100.

Dr. D. Scott Jackson, Briarwood, Sedbergh, Sedbergh 18.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Ante-Natal Care : Most expectant mothers prefer to be seen in their homes by their own doctors. The Nurse-Midwives also carry out routine ante-natal examinations. An Ante-Natal clinic is open in Settle at the Divisional Health Office on alternate Tuesdays. Attendances have been small, but the clinic is justified by the nature of the work done there. A class in relaxation exercises is held as part of the Clinic. The services of consultants are available for any practitioners who require them, either at hospital out-patient departments, or, if a patient is unfit to travel, in the patient's home. X-ray examinations are similarly available, though only at Hospitals.

Dental treatment of expectant mothers is arranged either by the County Dental Officers, or through private dental practitioners. An Ante-Natal Hostel with a limited number of beds was open at Brighthouse for expectant mothers who required rest but not active medical treatment, but has now been closed because the demand did not seem to justify the expense of meeting it.

Standard maternity outfits for use at confinements are provided free. Stocks are held by all midwives, and at the Divisional Health Office.

Expectant unmarried mothers can have the same help as married women, and in addition are helped by the appropriate religious Moral Welfare Associations who generally arrange for the confinement in one of their Homes. A special Health Visitor can be made available for unmarried mothers if there is need for her services.

Midwifery : The midwifery service is combined with the Home Nursing Service. Nurse-Midwives are available as follows :-

Grindleton : The Syke — three. Tel. Chatburn 244.

Hellifield : Central Mews — one. Tel. Hellifield 214.

Settle : 4, Ingfield Estate — one. Tel. Settle 2155.

Ingleton : Severndene — one. Tel. Ingleton 324.

Bentham : Ashfield House — one. Tel. Bentham 291.

Sedbergh : 2, Havera — two. Tel. Sedbergh 138.

Kettlewell : Manor View — one. Tel. Kettlewell 250.

(for Littondale, by arrangement with Division 1, Skipton.)

All the midwives are equipped with apparatus for giving analgesia, and are trained in its use. Opportunities to attend refresher courses on all branches of their work are regularly offered.

One premature baby outfit is held ready for emergency use, and selected midwives are trained in the care of premature babies. Where the admission of a premature baby to hospital is necessary, it is arranged in the usual way.

Arrangements for admission to hospitals for confinements are made through the Divisional Health Office. It is essential to apply early. Cawder Ghyll Maternity Home, Skipton, and Bramley Meade, Whalley, take most of the cases from this Division but beds have been booked in Skipton General Hospital, in St. John's Hospital, Keighley, and in Keighley Victoria Hospital ; sometimes even further afield. There is a private Nursing Home at Long Preston which takes a certain number of maternity cases.

Five beds in the ex-Isolation Hospital at Harden Bridge have been allotted for maternity cases, but arrangements for equipping and staffing them have still to be made.

Post-Natal Care : There is limited accommodation in the Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies at Harrogate for mothers suffering from the after effects of childbirth, and for babies over three weeks and under seven months old. The Home is closed in the winter. Applications for admission can be made through the Divisional Health Office.

Child Welfare : Child Welfare Centres with doctor and Health Visitor in attendance are open at the following places :

Bentham : Town Hall, on alternate Tuesdays from 2 — 4 p.m.

Ingleton : Literary Institute, on alternate Tuesdays from 2 — 4.

Settle : St. John's Methodist School, on alternate Thursdays from 2 — 4 p.m.

Waddington : St. Helen's School, on alternate Thursdays from 2 — 4 p.m.

Hellifield : Methodist Sunday School, on alternate Thursdays from 2 — 4 p.m. (began on 15th October, 1953).

Sedbergh : Masonic Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 1-30 to 3-30.

At all centres Dried Milk, Vitamin preparations, and other Welfare Foods are sold at reduced prices. At the Ingleton centre voluntary workers also distribute Ministry of Food products, and a similar arrangement is being made at Hellifield.

Details of the work done at the centres are given in Appendix III.

On 8th June, 1953, a mobile clinic paid its first visit to the Division. It visits on alternate Mondays and Tuesdays, and calls on Mondays at Gisburn, Bolton-by-Bowland and Slaidburn : and on Tuesdays at Burton in Lonsdale, Clapham, Austwick and Horton in Ribblesdale. It has not been possible because of other commitments to provide a doctor for the mobile clinic, but cases in need of medical advice are specially referred whenever there is occasion.

There is limited accommodation for children up to five years of age in a Residential Nursery at Leadenhall Grange, Harrogate. Applications for admission are dealt with at the Divisional Health Office.

Health Visiting : There are wholetime Health Visitors for all parts of the Division except Bentham, where the duties of Health Visitor are combined with those of the Nurse-Midwife. Besides their duties in connection with babies and toddlers, the Health Visitors act as School Nurses, supervise the working of the Home Help Service, undertake the care of the Aged, act as Tuberculosis Health Visitors, follow up patients discharged from hospital if so requested, and provide reports on the social circumstances of applicants for hospital confinement. They are given regular opportunities to attend refresher courses, either general courses or courses in one particular aspect of their work. They attend lectures or demonstrations arranged by the Superintendent Health Visitor at Wakefield whenever convenient.

School Medical Service : A full inspection was carried out. On the whole the health and nutrition of the children was good. Where defects were found the family doctor was notified, and where specialist opinion was required it was obtained either through the family doctor, or, with his consent, directly. All specialist reports received direct are invariably shown to the family doctor.

Farmers' children are traditionally sturdy, fresh complexioned, and the picture of health. To measure the degree of their superiority the medical cards of all farmers' children leaving school were compared with those of a similar group of rural children whose fathers were not farmers. There was no significant difference in height and weight between the two groups ; but, to my initial surprise, whilst 45 farmers' children showed 44 medical defects, 38 non-farm children showed only 27. The average systolic Blood Pressure of the farmers' children was 10 mm. Hg. higher than that of the non-farm children. Before the causes of this unexpected finding can be unravelled much work will need to be done, probably over several years.

Three possible causes suggest themselves : on some farms fresh fruit and green vegetables are almost unknown in the diet, and though the children get "enough to eat", indeed more than enough in some cases, they go short of the minerals and vitamins provided in green stuffs : again, on some farms minor ailments tend to be neglected, and sometimes medical advice is not sought when there is genuine need for it : lastly the fact that from about the age of eleven many children on many farms put in two or more hours of work a day and have regular jobs to do may be prejudicial to their health. Head teachers have confirmed that many farmers' children arrive at school tired and listless, and are unable to profit from their schooling because their strength has been taxed by the work they did before leaving home. Not all farmers' children work at home, and not all farmers' children overwork. It may be better for a child to be usefully employed than to sit in a cinema or to racket about the streets till late at night. But in some cases the child's health may be endangered, and the problem certainly merits more study than it seems to have had in the past.

There are 9 known spastics and 3 known epileptics amongst the school population. 1 spastic is attending a special school for the physically handicapped. In co-operation with the Youth Employment Service endeavours are made to secure suitable employment for all such cases ; as indeed for all school leavers, and particularly those who are in any way handicapped. Liaison is also kept with Voluntary Societies for the welfare of Handicapped persons of all kinds.

A Speech Therapist is shared with two Divisions. Besides treating ordinary school children treatment was given to five educationally sub-normal children. The results measured by the improvement in their speech were small ; measured by their improvement in social stability they were striking, and this improvement was shown long before any least sign of improvement in speech began. It is possible that more intensive follow up treatment at School would have given better results with speech too, but this could not be arranged.

Detailed results of School Inspections are shown in Appendix IV.

Home Help Service : At the end of the year 37 Home Helps were available, 2 in Bowland R.D., 8 in Sedbergh R.D., 27 in Settle R.D. To obtain the services of a Home Help, application should be made to the Divisional Health Office on a form obtainable there. The service is free to those who cannot afford to pay for it. Those who can afford to pay are required to do so, in part or in whole according to their means.

In allotting Home Helps priority is given to confinement cases and to acute emergencies, but an increasing demand is coming from the aged and infirm, and from the chronic sick. If enough Home Helps could be recruited in those parts of the Division which are now badly supplied twice the amount of work could be done. There is a known unsatisfied demand, and sometimes help has had to be rationed when one knew that rationing was causing hardship. The present establishment is 12 full time Home Helps, or their equivalent in part time Home Helps. At need limited additional helps can be got from the County reserve.

Care for the Aged : Hostels are available in the West Riding for such aged persons as require no special medical or nursing care and can look after themselves reasonably well. For those who are infirm as well as old, or for the chronic sick, there is no adequate provision. It is very difficult indeed to get such patients into Hospital and the word "incontinence" closes almost every hospital door.

Official Welfare Schemes can do much for the old people, and could do more : but the greatest need is for frequent small personal services that only voluntary help can provide. Co-operation is kept with all the Voluntary Committees for the Welfare of the Aged that have been set up in the Division, for their work is of the greatest value. They need all the help they can get, not only financially, but by personal service.

Prevention, Care and After Care : The use made of Nurses and Health Visitors in Care and After Care is disappointingly small. Mental Hospitals, especially Lancaster Moor, use our services fully ; and where school children are concerned some Hospitals pass on relevant information, others do not. It is rare for any help to be sought for patients discharged from general hospitals. Either Hospitals do not know that help can be given, or do not think much of it, or are unwilling to apply for it.

For the Care and After Care of Tuberculosis cases liaison is kept with the Chest Physician, Dr. W. D. Hamilton, by correspondence, and more effectively by a monthly case conference.

Tuberculosis after-care is carried out by the Health Visitors under the joint direction of the Chest Physician and the M.O.H. who also jointly arrange for extra nourishment, and for any other necessary and lawful provision that may help towards recovery. Admission to sanatoria is arranged by the Chest Physician and the B.C.G. vaccination of selected children is carried out by the Chest Physician, on behalf of and in co-operation with the M.O.H.

Care of the Blind : There are 53 registered blind persons in the Division. During the year no case was added to the list, and no case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified. A home teacher visits those blind persons who can profit from her help.

Vaccination and Immunisations : Vaccination is performed free by family doctors. 300 children were born in 1952, and by the end of 1953 2,220 vaccinations had been performed, some of children but more of adults. From March to May there was a small outbreak of smallpox and a major outbreak of panic in nearby towns and districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The smallpox did not spread here, but the panic did ; hence the large number of vaccinations. The panic soon died down, and no permanent effects were produced on the public attitude to vaccination. By the end of the year notified vaccinations had dwindled to the usual five or ten per month, and of those a large proportion were "for export only," being done for intending travellers because of foreign quarantine regulations and for no other reason. There were no untoward reactions from any of the vaccinations performed in this Division.

Of the same 300 children born in 1952, 262 had been immunised against Diphtheria by the end of 1953. I have reason to think that some doctors do not notify all their immunisations, so the true figure may be higher than the notified figure. With few exceptions all school entrants are immunised or re-immunised. Thanks to the School Campaign I do not fear an epidemic, but I should be happier if no cases could occur at all. Immunisation is carried out free by general practitioners, by Child Welfare

Centres, and by the School Medical Service. Some practitioners actively press for the immunisation of every young child in their practices, others only perform it if the mothers bring their children to the surgery and ask for it to be done.

104 Children were immunised against Whooping Cough, but again I have reason to know that the figure does not represent the full number of immunisations performed. Furthermore some doctors use a combined Diphtheria-Whooping Cough antigen and, if they notify, only notify the Diphtheria immunisation. The combined antigen is popular with parents, and is asked for at clinics and at school. The results of giving the two antigens separately are better, but involve five injections as against two or three by the combined method.

Home Nursing : The Home Nursing Service is combined with the Midwifery Service. During the year 12,440 visits were paid to 859 patients. All the nurses are on the telephone, and emergency calls are attended to at all hours. If a patient's condition demands it, night visits are paid.

Ambulance Service : Ambulances are provided at the following centres :-

Clitheroe :	Tel. Clitheroe 154.
Sedbergh :	Tel. Sedbergh 49 (Day) 67 (Night).
Settle :	Tel. Settle 3194.

Many of the ambulances are equipped with wireless telephones, and can be diverted at need to deal with an emergency or to collect an extra patient.

Mental Health Service : It is not sufficiently realised how big a problem mental illness presents. This year 6 patients from this Division were admitted to mental hospitals as certified patients and 12 as voluntary patients, and the amount of minor mental ill health treated by family doctors, or suffered without medical help at all is very great. Probably not less than one quarter of all illness in the Division springs from mental ill health, using the word mental in its widest sense. It is also probable that much of this ill health is preventable, given the will to prevent it ; probable also that the seeds of much mental ill health are planted early in childhood. As regards these problems we are in much the same position today as our forefathers were as regards typhoid fever a hundred years ago : we fill prisons and hospitals at no small cost to the community and there treat the victims of mental breakdown, but the breakdowns have to occur first, and we take few steps or none to prevent them.

It must be admitted that prevention is not easy, and that it will take both time and money ; but enough is known to justify our pressing for certain facilities and for the extension of certain services. Most of all there is need for study and research. A division like this, where the population is small and where each case can be intensively studied is ideal for research purposes and the appointment of a whole time psychologist to conduct such research, as well as to treat cases would be a well justified step.

Pending such an appointment there is need for a great increase in facilities for child guidance. Children in need of such help attend the Child Guidance Centre which is held once a month in Skipton, but appointments cannot be got as soon or as often as one would like. The services of the psychologist, invaluable as they are, have to be rationed. In some cases the length and inconvenience of the journey to Skipton have kept children away who would have profited from consultation and treatment had it been available for them nearer home.

A Mental Health Social Worker is shared with Division 1. A summary of her work is given in Appendix V.

Health Education

The Health Education programme is based on the Child Welfare Centres, where, in addition to the specific advice given to regular attenders, special poster displays, talks and demonstrations are given from time to time. The topics of Home Accidents and Clean Food have been particularly stressed. Health Visitors, Nurses, Sanitary Inspectors and doctors all share in educational work, and carry it on wherever they go in the course of their daily duties. At Sedbergh special sessions of the Child Welfare Clinic were devoted to health teaching. At Sedbergh and at Ingleton Health Visitors have taught health at special school classes, and at all other secondary schools talks have been given or demonstrations arranged. The Divisional Medical Officer has conducted a Workers Educational Association class on "Health One and Indivisible". At two schools the children have prepared a play "King Alfred" written by Dr. R. A. Hoey of Bedwellty, Glam., to teach the importance of clean food : the King's famous burning of the cakes was deliberate, not accidental ; they were contaminated. Production of the plays will take place in the New Year.

There is no branch of Health Work where the co-operation of the Hospitals and of the General Practitioners would be so welcome, and so valuable. It is idle for the Health Visitor to urge breast feeding if the family doctor puts the baby on the bottle at

the least sign of difficulty or reluctance ; or for the M.O.H. to advocate immunisation against diphtheria if the practitioner is apathetic about it. The greatest need for Health Education may well amongst the ranks, even the highest ranks, of the Medical profession : the true enemy of progress is not ignorance, but inertia.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

D. P. LAMBERT.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORTS

BOWLAND

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In submitting my Annual Report, for your consideration, I would refer briefly to the following matters :-

Notices Served : The position with regard to materials is now much easier, but difficulty is still experienced in respect of the labour force available for repairs, work in hand being left at times for considerable periods. This naturally has a serious retarding effect on the completion of repairs.

Notifiable Diseases : Measles appears to be the main epidemic disease to have been prevalent during the year, quite a number of cases were reported in the summer.

There was also a small outbreak of Food Poisoning from a source outside the area.

Tents, Vans and Sheds : Inspections made to this type of dwelling have shown that, on the whole, they are kept in a reasonable state of cleanliness and repair. In two instances the attention of the owners has had to be drawn to untidy conditions, these were remedied forthwith.

Rivers and Streams : Complaints have been received from the Lancashire River Board with regard to unsatisfactory effluents from the sewage works at Waddington and Gisburn. Schemes are now in hand for the improvement of these works.

Milk Retailers : Inspections have been made to the premises of Producer Retailers of milk. 11 samples of milk have been taken, and methylene blue and coliform tests applied to them : 9 were found to be satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

Of the 11 samples taken for biological examination, 10 were found satisfactory but in 1 a positive tubercular result was reported. The Ministry of Agriculture's Veterinary Department was notified, the herd was examined, and one cow sent for slaughter. The carcase of this animal, when inspected, was found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis.

Water Supplies : A Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inquiry with regard to the Council's Regional Water Scheme, which is to cost some £185,000, was held in August. Justification for this scheme was evidently amply established, for word was received later that it had been approved in principle.

This scheme, when completed, will prove to be extremely beneficial to the District, particularly to those outlying portions of the area which are at present very inadequately supplied with water.

With one or two exceptions the water supplies have maintained a reasonable degree of purity throughout the year.

A 500 yards section of badly corroded iron main at Tosside has been replaced by 2ins. asbestos pipes.

Housing : There have been 11 houses constructed during the year, 6 by the Council and 5 by private enterprise, these latter include 3 conversions to houses from other buildings.

The overcrowding case outstanding from 1952, which concerned a family of eight, has now been relieved by housing them in the old Council Offices which have been reconverted to a house.

4 new cases of overcrowding which were found during the year have been relieved by housing the occupants in Council Houses.

Slaughterhouse and Food Inspection : The subsidiary slaughterhouse at Withgill has been used throughout the year for pig slaughtering.

Carcases of other meat are sent into the area from the Public Abattoirs at Clitheroe and Skipton.

The following table gives details of animals slaughtered and meat condemned, and three sheep shown therein were casualties brought in for emergency slaughter.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

				<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	—	—	—	3	577
All diseases except Tuberculosis								
Whole carcasses condemned	..		—	—	—		2	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..		—	—	—		1	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	..		—	—	—		100	1.2
Tuberculosis only								
Whole carcasses condemned	..		—	—	—		—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..		—	—	—		—	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	2.9

Food Production including Ice Cream : Many visits of inspection have been made to premises of this type during the year. 23 samples of ice cream were taken, 21 being satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory ones were found to be due to a breakdown in a storage refrigerator, subsequent samples taken after repairs had been carried out proved to be satisfactory.

Food (Water Plants) : An investigation with regard to edible water plants was made in March.

A person who had gathered watercress from a local stream, reported that both he and his wife had suffered from acute stomach pains, some short time after eating it. On making the investigation, it was found that the watercress had been gathered from a stagnant portion of the stream. This portion was liable to surface contamination from newly manured meadowland.

Samples of the watercress, and the water from which it was growing, were taken and submitted for special analysis, but the Analyst's Report showed that organisms of the Salmonella and dysentery groups were not present. It was however, thought advisable to warn the public, through the medium of the Press, against eating water plants from this, and similar sources.

Rodent Control : Disinfestation treatment has been carried out to Council's property, farms, workmen's camps and private houses.

This being a farming area, many infestations are dealt with by the Rodent Operators of the Agricultural Executive Committee, under contract. The results of these operations are not reported to the Council.

Scavenging : Scavenging in the area is done by the Council, and has been carried out in a satisfactory manner, very few complaints being received.

The use of the Waddington tip has now been discontinued and the Council have leased a new tip at Bashall Town.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. R. OVEREND, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

SEDBERGH

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

In presenting details of the Annual Report I would refer briefly to the following matters :-

Water Supplies : No difficulty in maintaining the supply on any of the three distribution supplies for which the Council is responsible has been experienced during the past year.

It continues to be a matter for regret, however, that no works of repair or improvements have as yet been carried out at the Sedbergh reservoirs — Storage and Service — as advocated in a report to the Council from their Consulting Engineer (1952).

With regard to the provision of a water supply to the hamlet of Slack (5 houses), and farms in the immediate vicinity, gauging of combined springs have been taken at a point immediately below Great Combe on the 1,700 ft. contour.

Commencing on 2nd April these gave :-

	Date	Locality	Yield (Galls. per day)
1.	2. 4.53.	Great Combe Springs.	21,600 „ „ „
	20. 4.53.	Great Combe Springs.	51,840 „ „ „
2.	17. 7.53.	Great Combe Springs.	93,680 „ „ „
	17. 7.53.	On approx. 1400 cont.	129,600 „ „ „
3.	16.10.53.		25,920 „ „ „
	16.10.53.	On approx. 1400 cont.	43,200 „ „ „
4.	25.11.53.		129,600 „ „ „
	25.11.53.	On approx. 1400 cont.	172,800 „ „ „

With reference to these gaugings it is noted that No. 1 was taken after 30 days drought.

A sample of this water taken at the point of gauging on the 1700 contour on 21st April was highly satisfactory, the “count” being “1”.

Bearing in mind the few properties concerned and the distance involved, it may very well prove that this scheme is too ambitious, and that a supply considerably nearer will have to be used.

Dent and Sedbergh Supplies : No major difficulties have been experienced in the chlorination of either of these supplies, and consistent sampling has proved that both continue to be entirely satisfactory.

Lea Yate Supply : also remains satisfactory, minor maintenance repairs only having been necessary during the past year. 10 water samples have been taken for bacteriological analysis : all satisfactory.

Sewers and Sewage Disposal : No sewage works extensions have been carried out during the past year minor improvements only having been effected.

While the Council agreed to take over the newly installed Sewage works at Garsdale owned by British Railways, the Council considered that it should be conditional upon the provision of a gravity-fed sludge pit, — this to obviate pumping into a tanker and haulage from a difficult site. This sludge pit has not yet been constructed by British Railways.

Tar in Sewers, Sedbergh : Due to an accident at the local gas works followed by abnormally heavy rain, a considerable quantity of tar was brought forward to the Sewage Works on 16th June.

Fortunately this was intercepted by the Screening and Settling tanks, and did not reach the filter beds.

The cost of cleansing the works of tar was agreed to by the North Western Gas Board as an item for which they were responsible.

Overloading and flooding of the Sedbergh Sewage Works continues to recur after heavy rain, and the need for the further provision of storm overflow relief remains as formerly.

Nuisance from Whey, Farfield Mill Factory, Sedbergh : Throughout the year, the presumed leakage of whey from the factory buildings, and also its spillage due to careless handling, has been the cause of nuisance to adjoining property.

Informal and Statutory Notices were served on the owner, who also met a Committee from the Council when it was agreed that an additional 600 gallon whey tank should be provided, and the loading point altered to bring it on to a concrete-covered area within the precincts of the Factory.

While the tank has been provided and erected, the alteration in working arrangements has not yet been put into effect.

2 samples of presumed whey leakage effluent were taken during the year.

Housing : Twenty-six houses on the Council's estate at Baliol, ("Thornsbank") were completed and occupied during the past year. This completes the Council's contract with Messrs. Baines for construction of 46 houses — 38 at Sedbergh and 8 at Dent.

The movement of tenants from, and the sale and demolition of, prefabricated bungalows on the two estates Maryfell and Pinfold, continues.

The position at the year end is :-

			Original No. of Bungalows	Vacated	Demolished	Remaining
Maryfell	..	..	50	27	22	23
Pinfold	..	..	36	18	10	18
			86	45	32	41

Revised site plans are also in course of preparation for the re-development of the Maryfell site, the intention now being to erect 60 units of accommodation on this site.

Housing — Private Enterprise : Two houses were in course of erection during the past year, but were not completed by 31st. December.

Five houses at Sedbergh, four at Dent, one at Garsdale, and one at Cautley have been the subject of Statutory Notices under Section 11. H.A. 1936. Of these one was vacated and closed, action not having been completed in respect of the others by the end of the year.

Action in respect of one further house at Dent, also the subject of a Statutory Notice under Section 11. H.A. 1936. served on 25th June, 1952. has been postponed until 28th February, 1954, the owner having given an undertaking to repair.

Trade Effluent — Drainage of Trade Premises Act, 1937 : On a number of occasions during the past year it has been found impossible to deal satisfactorily with the trade effluent being discharged into the sewers from a small woollen mill in this area. In this respect generally the position remains unsatisfactory.

Milk Supply : There is one retailer of T.T. milk in this area (non-producer). Examination for tubercle bacilli was thought necessary in one case only. Result, negative.

Food Supply, Slaughter Houses and Food Inspections : All meat is imported into this area from the central slaughterhouse at Kendal, and has continued to be satisfactory.

Rodent Control : Routine disinfestations of the Council's central and emergency refuse tips have been carried out through the year with satisfactory results.

Test baiting on a 10% basis of manholes on the two sewerage systems at Sedbergh and Dent gave a negative result.

Scavenging and Cleansing : One further extension to the Scavenging area already served by the Council's collection system has been made during the past year.

This is the area covered by properties abutting onto or adjacent to the roadside between Sedbergh and Cautley.

The areas served now include :-
Sedbergh and Dent Weekly, Lea Yate, Slack, Gawthrop and Garsdale fortnightly, and Howgill and Cautley monthly.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

FREDERICK J. LAWSON, M.S.I.A.

SETTLE

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

In connection with the work of the department, I would briefly refer to the following matters.

Sewerage : The modified scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal at Horton-in-Ribblesdale was completed, and when the adjacent properties are connected pollution of the river will be greatly reduced, as well as enabling improvements to be carried out to the sanitary accommodation at the houses concerned.

Closet Accommodation : Steady progress was made in the conversion and improvement of closet accommodation. In all the sewered parts of the district, the closets are on the water carriage system but there are still a few tipper and trough closets in use and these are being gradually converted.

Much improvement work is being carried out to properties (particularly farms) which are far removed from a sewerage system, necessitating the installation of a septic tank and filter. Siting and construction of such plant depends upon local circumstances and care is needed if nuisance is to be avoided.

Public Cleansing : There has been no change in the arrangements during the year. One of the vehicles which is 8 years old is to be replaced in the near future. The total cost of refuse collection and disposal in the district is now about £5,500 per annum.

Water Supplies : In connection with the Masongill/Westhouse supply, agreement with the objecting riparian owner was practically concluded and it is hoped that this scheme will proceed in the new year.

At Bentham a scheme was carried out by the Engineer for the replacing of approximately 1500 lineal yards of 3ins. main with new 4ins. pipes. The old main was "furred up" and this seems to be a difficulty with the supply.

In Malhamdale, the supplies to Hanlith, Kirkby Malham and Malham are privately owned and the Council are responsible for the supply to Airton and Scosthrop. During the year consideration was given to improving the supply to the whole area and application was made to the Ministry for consent to the scheme. An inquiry was held towards the end of the year and the result is awaited.

Five supplies continue to be chlorinated viz. Bentham (High), Hellifield, Ingleton and Settle, (High and Low).

Food Supplies : Of the 43 milk retailers in the district the bulk are producer/retailers and 6 are licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested milk. Routine samples have been taken for both biological and methylene blue tests. One biological sample was positive.

In connection with the sale of ice cream there are 53 registrations, but no ice cream is manufactured in the area. Routine samples were taken.

Inspections were made of shops and food premises but no unsatisfactory conditions found.

With reference to the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse at Settle, 161 visits were made and the arrangements were similar to previous years.

The indications are that control may cease next year and careful consideration will be needed by the Local Authority as to the future slaughtering arrangements.

The following table shows the number of animals killed and those affected with disease.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Numbers killed ..	562	173	19	2690	653
Numbers inspected ..	562	173	19	2690	653
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	14	16	37	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	247	103	2	200	39
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. ..	44.3%	67.6%	*94.7%	8.8%	6.3%
Tuberculosis Only					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	4	7	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	74	70	1	3	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	13.9%	44.5%	5.3%	0.1%	2.6%

*—It should be noted that all the calves slaughtered were “casualties”.

Tents, Vans, and Sheds : there are 5 licensed sites in the district and these have been fairly well conducted. Difficulty was experienced with an owner who allowed land to be used without a licence, but the vans were eventually cleared.

Housing : During the year 46 new houses were erected, 32 by the Council and 14 by private enterprise. Improvement grants under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1949, were approved for 2 houses.

Housing work has been of a routine nature, the erection of new houses has still a long way to go to catch up with the arrears and the new housing provisions are awaited with interest. Whether “slum clearance” can be carried out as speedily as one would wish is doubtful, owing to the slow rate at which new houses can be built in districts like these.

The Council have so far encouraged schemes of improvement under the Housing Act, 1949, but there does not seem any great desire on the part of owners to take advantage of its provisions. It might be that some relaxation of conditions would make it more attractive.

The following table shows the position regarding statutory overcrowding at the end of the year :-

Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	13
Number of families dwelling therein.....	19
Number of persons dwelling therein	93
Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	3
Number of persons concerned in such cases	25

I am,

Yours obediently,

N. FIRTH, Cert.S.I.B.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' RESULTS : STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

				Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle
NOTICES SERVED						
Statutory Notices Served .. ..	..	..	..	5	12	Nil.
Statutory Notices Complied with ..	..	..	..	4	1	Nil.
Informal Notices Served .. ..	..	..	..	82	—	30
Informal Notices Complied with ..	..	..	..	82	—	53
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES						
Inspections made .. ..	..	..	..	11	8	62
Disinfections carried out .. ..	..	..	..	7	3	9
PUBLIC HEALTH NUISANCES						
Inspections made .. ..	..	..	..	139	38	45
Nuisances found .. ..	..	..	..	72	1	30
Nuisances abated .. ..	..	..	..	72	—	27
OFFENSIVE TRADES						
Registered premises .. ..	..	..	..	1	Nil.	Nil.
Inspections made .. ..	..	..	..	6	Nil.	Nil.
Unsatisfactory conditions found ..	..	..	..	—	—	—
TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS						
Inspections made .. ..	..	..	..	29	Nil.	11
Unsatisfactory conditions found ..	..	..	..	2	Nil.	Nil.
RIVERS AND STREAMS						
Complaints from Rivers Pollution Board				2	Nil.	Nil.
Inspections made .. ..	..	..	..	5	—	—
Unsatisfactory conditions found ..	..	..	..	2	—	—
BAKEHOUSES						
Registered Bakehouses .. ..	..	..	..	3	5	16
Inspections made .. ..	..	..	..	5	1	18
Unsatisfactory conditions found ..	..	..	..	1	—	1
MILK RETAILERS						
Registered Milk Retailers .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	43
Inspections made .. ..	..	..	..	25	10	24
Unsatisfactory conditions found ..	..	..	..	2	—	Nil.
SHOPS ACT 1934						
Registered Premises .. ..	..	..	..	50	53	233
Inspections made .. ..	..	..	..	27	6	82
Unsatisfactory conditions found ..	..	..	..	1	—	Nil.
HOUSING						
Inspections made .. ..	..	..	..	243	290	158
Unsatisfactory conditions found ..	..	..	..	66	80	83
New cases of overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..	4	—	4
New houses erected .. ..	..	..	..	11	26	46
Licences issued for housing, including repairs .. ..	..	..	..	21	1	8

	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle
DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION			
Inspections made	180	173	141
Unsatisfactory conditions found	59	19	43
Repairs to drains, including clearing	45	19	16
New Septic tanks built	8	4	11
Closets improved	10	—	27
SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND FOOD INSPECTIONS			
Licenced Slaughter houses	3	Nil.	1
Inspections made	64	Nil.	161
Amount of Food condemned in lbs.			
Meat	999	201	27925
Fish	—	—	104
Other	334	436	94
FOOD PRODUCTION INCLUDING ICE CREAM			
Premises Registered	26	11	72
Inspections made	78	10	96
Unsatisfactory conditions found	2	—	Nil.
Samples taken	23	—	6
FACTORIES ACT			
Registered Premises	29	32	138
Inspections made	23	6	45
Unsatisfactory conditions found	2	—	Nil.
RODENT CONTROL			
Inspections made	16	31	118
Sites test baited	16	18	25
Maintenance treatments carried out	12	1	25
SCAVENGING			
Inspections made	115	63	197
Unsatisfactory conditions found	10	—	26
New refuse bins provided	29	20	32

APPENDIX II

WATER SUPPLIES :: BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS REPORTS

BOWLAND

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Bashall Eaves		3
Bolton-by-Bowland	2	1
Dunsop Bridge	3	—
Gisburn	2	2
Grindleton	3	—
Holden	2	—
Horton	2	—
Mitton, Great	2	—
Newton	3	—
Rimington	2	2
Sawley	3	—
Slaidburn	3	1
Tosside	2	1
Waddington	4	1
West Bradford (Mains)	3	—
West Bradford (Tagglesmire)	2	1
Private Water Supplies (Single Properties)	22	4

SEDBERGH

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Public Water Supplies (Council Owned) ..	10	—
Public Water Supplies (Privately Owned) ..	—	—
Private Water Supplies (Single Properties) ..	8	—
	<hr/> 18 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

SETTLE

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Airton	1	1
Arncliffe	1	—
Austwick	1	1
Bentham (High)	2	1
Bentham (Low)	—	2
Burton in Lonsdale	—	1
Clapham	—	3
Cold Cotes	1	—
Hellifield	4	1
Horton in Ribblesdale	1	1
Helwith Bridge	1	2
Ingleton	1	7
Keasden	1	—
Kirkby Malham (Stand Pipe)	1	—
Kirkby Malham (Proctors)	1	—
Langcliffe	1	1
Long Preston	1	4
Malham (Atkinsons)	1	—
Malham (Hanlith)	1	—
Masongill	—	2
Newby	1	—
Otterburn	1	1
Rathmell	1	—
Settle (High Level)	7	3
Settle (Low Level)	7	3
Stainforth	2	—
Westhouse	—	2
Private Single Properties	11	36

APPENDIX III

ATTENDANCE AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Centre	Children under 1 yr.	Children 1 but under 2.	Children 2 but under 5
Ingleton	396	324	394
Bentham	456	59	99
Sedbergh	236	90	99
Hellifield	32	16	36
(Opened October 15/53.)			
Settle	337	120	81
Waddington	163	137	110

MOBILE CLINIC

Gisburn	9	7	12
Bolton by Bowland ..	24	9	48
Slaidburn	21	16	16
Burton in Lonsdale ..	25	11	17
Horton in Ribblesdale ..	16	2	—
Austwick	12	6	7
Helwith Bridge	6	3	7
Clapham	25	2	9

APPENDIX IV

RESULTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections No. of Defects.		Special Inspections No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Skin	39	8	13	1
Eyes (a) Vision	55	44	41	10
(b) Squint	4	—	3	1
(c) Other	9	3	1	—
Ears (a) Hearing	3	1	5	7
(b) Otitis Media ..	4	9	2	4
(c) Other	—	4	2	3
Nose or Throat	38	51	36	26
Speech	6	3	8	3
Cervical Glands	4	7	6	—
Heart and Circulation..	5	32	12	13
Lungs	20	31	13	35
Developmental :				
(a) Hernia	1	2	1	—
(b) Other	4	17	—	4
Orthopaedic :				
(a) Posture	21	24	6	7
(b) Flat Foot	22	16	6	2
(c) Other	17	23	17	13
Nervous System :				
(a) Epilepsy	—	—	—	4
(b) Other	—	—	—	—
Psychological :				
(a) Development ..	2	13	4	8
(b) Stability	9	15	4	14
Other	21	6	9	7

In 5,177 examinations 22 pupils were found infested with vermin.

APPENDIX V

LIST OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES AS AT 31st DEC. 1953

				Under 16		Over 16	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
Statutory Supervision	..			5	8	12	12
Guardianship	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
In Institutions	..	..	..	2	3	15	10
Visits paid to Mental Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Visits paid to Patients Discharged from Mental Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Visits paid to Homes of Mental in-patients	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Visits paid on all other duties	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
				Total Visits		..	248

APPENDIX VI

VITAL STATISTICS, 1953

	<i>Estimated Population</i>	<i>Births</i>		<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Deaths under 1 yr</i>		<i>Stillbirths</i>	
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Bowland ..	5,114	41	28	32	32	—	1	1	
Sedbergh	3,823	27	23	20	24	—	—	—	1
Settle ..	14,160	121	94	77	79	6	1	2	1
Chief Causes of Death						Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	
Infectious Disease, excluding Tuberculosis						1	—	—	
Respiratory tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	
Other tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Cancer and other malignant disease	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	25	
Apoplexy and similar disease	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	22	
Coronary disease	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	29	
Other Heart and Circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	46	
Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	8	
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
All other diseases	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	12	
Accident, Suicide and Murder	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	9	
						64	44	156	

LIST OF STAFF

Chairman of Public Health Committee :

Bowland	W. PROCTOR, ESQ.
Sedbergh	W. BATTY, ESQ.
Settle	DR. W. A. HYSLOP.

Divisional Medical Officer

D. P. LAMBERT, M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer

R. R. STOAKLEY, M.B., B.CH.

Head Clerk

W. HOSSELL, ESQ.

Junior Clerks

J. CARR., B. M. NOWELL.

Social Worker in Mental Health

J. BARBER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Senior Sanitary Inspectors.

Bowland	R. R. OVEREND, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.
Sedbergh	F. J. LAWSON, M.S.I.A.
Settle	N. FIRTH, Cert. S.I.B.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector

Settle	F. SMITH
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Health Visitors

Bowland	H. HAWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Sedbergh	S. A. SIMM, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Ingleton	E. WATTS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Hellifield	R. C. DRUMMOND, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (till June 1953)
	B. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (from August, 1953)
Settle	I. C. G. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Bentham	O. M. E. BOTTONE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (part time).

